

NEW SPECIES OF PLEOCOMA WITH NOTES
CONCERNING OTHERS

(Coleoptera, Scarabæidæ)

BY E. GORTON LINSLEY

*University of California**Pleocoma bicolor* Linsley, new species

Broadly oval, robust, head and prothorax piceous, elytra reddish-brown, densely clothed beneath with long, golden pubescence. Head piceous; clypeus coarsely punctured, clothed with short, stiff, sub-erect, yellowish-brown setæ, anterior margin deeply incised; pre-ocular lobes narrowly rounded at apex, smooth; frontal horn only feebly narrowed to the apex, densely clothed with long, flying, golden pubescence, slightly incised at apex. Antennæ with scape moderately stout, subconical, second segment small, transverse, third three times as long as broad, sixth with a short lamellate process about one-half as long as the diameter of the segment, seventh with a longer process about twice as long as the diameter of the segment, lamellæ of segments eight to eleven well developed, one-third longer than segments two to eight taken together. Pronotum piceous, slightly more than twice as broad as long, sides broadly rounded anteriorly, sinuate posteriorly; punctures shallow, irregular, not dense. Scutellum reddish brown, glabrous, shining, impunctate. Elytra broadly rounded, widest behind the middle, uniformly reddish brown; geminate striæ only vaguely indicated; punctures shallow, sparse, irregular. Body beneath densely clothed with very long golden pubescence. Legs robust, densely pubescent; posterior tarsi slightly longer than tibiæ. Length 26-28 mm., breadth 14-16 mm.

Holotype male (No. 3925, C. A. S. Ent.) and one paratype male, taken at Radford, San Bernardino County, California, November, 1934, by Mr. Ashley C. Brown.

In color this fine species suggests *P. ulkei* Horn and *P. oregonensis* Leach, but differs from each of these in the feebly indicated geminate striæ of the elytra. It also resembles *P. badia* Fall, but may be distinguished by the four-segmented antennal club, short third segment of the antenna, and piceous head and pronotum. *P. bicolor* is much more closely related to *P. australis* Fall, but may be readily separated by the pale elytra (as in *P. badia* Fall), the long, golden pubescence (in *australis* the pubescence is shorter and reddish-brown), the shallowly and irregularly punctured pronotum (as compared with the more

regular, coarse, and moderately deep punctures in *australis*), and by the distinctly longer lamellæ composing the antennal club. These latter are at least one-third longer than segments two to eight (taken together) in *P. bicolor*, and scarcely as long as segments two to eight in *P. australis*. Other minor differences are the more robust form of *bicolor*, the shorter third segment of the antennæ (not as long as fourth and fifth together), and the presence of small lamellæ on the sixth and seventh antennal segments. This is the first recorded species of *Pleocoma* from the San Bernardino (s. str.) mountain range of southern California.

Pleocoma sonomæ Linsley, new species

Male: Broadly-oval, robust, piceous, shining, densely clothed beneath with long, yellowish pubescence. Head piceous; palpi rufo-testaceous, last segment cylindrical; clypeus coarsely punctured, sparsely clothed with short, stiff, suberect setæ, anterior margin deeply incised; frontal horn rather broad, sides subparallel to apex which is feebly emarginate; antennæ rufo-testaceous, scape moderately stout, second segment slightly transverse, third one-third longer than broad, fourth and fifth subequal, about as long as broad, sixth slightly transverse, apex acute but without an external process, seventh with a short external process about as long as the diameter of the segment, segments eight to eleven forming the club, the lamella of the eighth shorter than the others. Pronotum twice as wide as long, sides broadly rounded, disk with moderately fine, not dense, punctuation. Scutellum piceous, shining, finely, sparsely punctured. Elytra broadly oval, widest at apical one-third, sutural striæ moderately impressed, geminate striæ not deep. Body beneath densely clothed with very long yellow pubescence. Legs robust, densely pubescent; posterior tarsi subequal in length to tibiæ. Length 23 mm., breadth 15 mm.

Female: Robust, ovate, reddish-brown, clothed beneath with long, yellowish hairs. Clypeal horn short, emarginate at apex; antennæ short, funicular segments four to six bead-like, not acute at apex, segment seven acute at apex but without an external process, eight to eleven forming the rather loose club, the lamella on segment eight shorter than the others. Length 41 mm., breadth 22 mm.

Holotype male (No. 3926, C. A. S. Ent.), allotype female (No. 3927, C. A. S. Ent.) and a fine series of paratypes of both sexes taken in Sonoma County, California, in October and November, 1928, by Mr. E. R. Leach. The writer is very much indebted to Mr. Leach for the privilege of studying this species and for the loan of other material incorporated in the present paper.

P. sonomæ resembles *P. behrensi* LeConte in color, but may be distinguished by the broadly-oval (rather than oblong-oval), robust form, the broad, subparallel frontal horn, more deeply impressed sutural striæ of the elytra, and in the structure of the antennæ (see figs. 1, 1a, 2, 2a). In typical *behrensi*, the antennal club is practically five-segmented, that is, the lamella of the seventh segment is more than one-half as long as that of the eighth segment, and there is a short process on the sixth segment. In *sonomæ*, however, the antennal club is simply four-segmented, with the lamella of the eighth segment perceptibly shorter than the others, a short process on the seventh segment, and segments four to six without an external process of any kind. In antennal characters (δ and ♀) *P. sonomæ* agrees much more closely with *P. rickseckeri* Horn, but may be readily separated by the larger size, piceous rather than black, color, and the long, yellowish pubescence of the underside of the body.

PLEOCOMA TULARENSIS Leach

Mr. A. C. Davis has recently suggested to both Mr. Leach and the writer that *P. tularensis* is the true *P. fimbriata* of LeConte. With this opinion I cannot concur. LeConte, in 1856, described *fimbriata* from a much battered individual collected in California by Dr. Heermann. The exact locality where the type was collected is not known, but LeConte had the specimen in his collection long before he published its description and Sierran material from those early days invariably came from the mining regions, frequently from Placerville. That *fimbriata* came from the northern portion of the state is confirmed by Horn¹ who states in regard

¹ Horn, G. H. 1888, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. XV, p. 6.

to this species that it "occurs in El Dorado County," and by Dr. Fall² who remarks, "Three males in my collection from El Dorado

² Fall, H. H. 1911, Ent. News XXII, p. 66.

Co. are undoubtedly typical representatives of *fimbriata*." Although Horn (l.c.) said of *fimbriata*, "also in Fresno County, Cal.," it is quite possible that the latter locality refers to an example of *tularensis* rather than *fimbriata*. In any event, the antenna figured by Horn for the latter species is of the type found in El Dorado specimens. The type of *P. fimbriata* is in a very poor state of preservation, but the shape of the pronotum is sufficient to show that it is not of the *tularensis* type.

If, as seems reasonable to believe, El Dorado County examples may be taken as typical *P. fimbriata*, then *P. tularensis* is quite distinct. It differs markedly in the shape of the pronotum and structure of the antennæ (see figs. 3, 3a). In *fimbriata* the lamellæ of the antennæ are, even to the naked eye, distinctly shorter than in *tularensis*, and the funicular segments bead-like and distinct. In *tularensis* the funicular segments are cylindrical, with only the suture indicating the division between the third and fourth segments. These differences prove to be constant in a series of over one hundred examples examined. Mr. Leach has recently obtained additional examples of *tularensis* from Springville and Bass Lake (coll. by Mr. F. T. Scott).

PLEOCOMA BEHRENSI LeConte

In the fall of 1934, this species had three distinct flight periods in the hills back of Berkeley and Oakland, California. The first male flight occurred on October 21, when there was a rainfall of .39 inches. This flight was short, lasting only one day, and with only a few individuals (males) in evidence. The second flight lasted for two days (October 31–November 1). At this time many females opened their burrows and appeared near the surface of the ground. The third and largest flight, however, occurred on November 14 and 15. During the week following this flight, large numbers of both sexes were taken in the ground. The rainfall record and *Pleocoma* activity may be summarized as follows:

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Comment</i>
Sept. 23–24	.04	First rain of fall season. No flight.
Oct. 6	.05	No flight.
*Oct. 21	.39	Small ♂ ♂ flight; ♀ ♀ not in evidence.
*Oct. 31–Nov. 1	.62	Good ♂ ♂ flight; ♀ ♀ found in ground.
Nov. 4	.09	No flight; ♂ ♂ and ♀ ♀ found in ground.
*Nov. 14–15	.77	Large ♂ ♂ flight; ♂ ♂ and ♀ ♀ found in ground.
Nov. 17–18	2.00	No flight; ♀ ♀ found in ground.
Nov. 22–23	.20	No flight; no holes visible on surface of ground.

PLEOCOMA SHASTENSIS Van Dyke

A single *Pleocoma* taken at Redding, Calif., in October, 1934, and very kindly presented to the writer by Prof. W. B. Herms, has been tentatively placed as a variety of this species. It agrees with *shastensis* in most essential respects, differing mainly in having a narrower prothorax, the clypeus scarcely at all emarginate at the apex, and the pubescence black instead of brown.

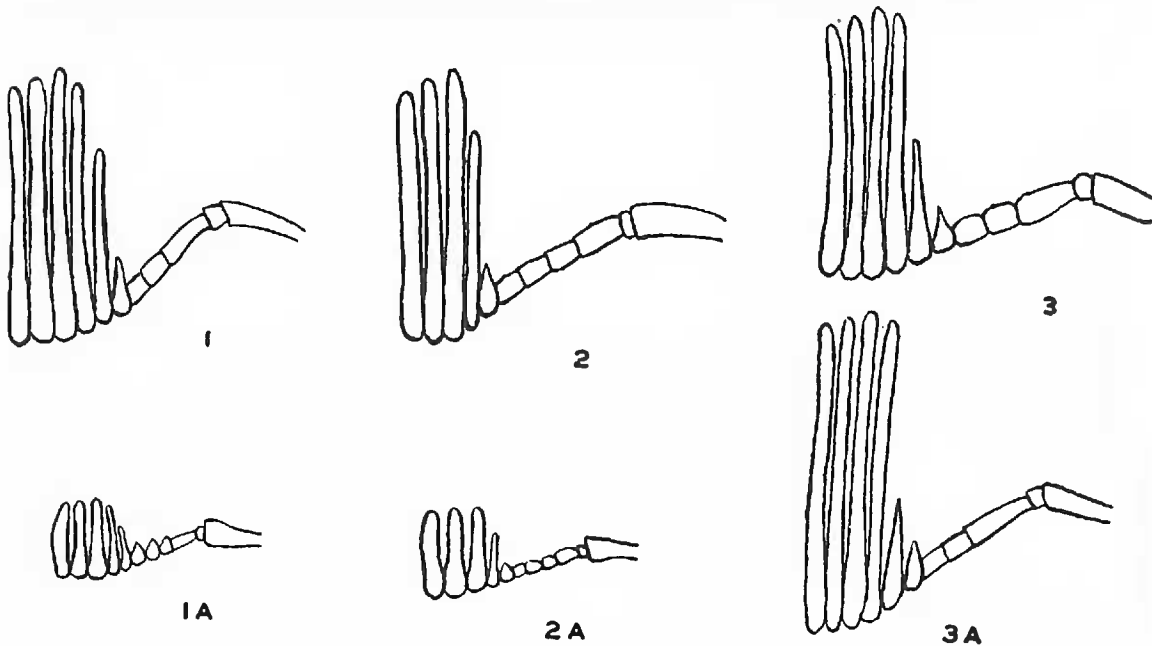
Antennæ of *Pleocoma*

Fig. 1—*Pleocoma behrensi* LeConte, male; 1a—female; 2—*Pleocoma sonomæ* Linsley, male; 2a—female; 3—*Pleocoma fimbriata* LeConte, male; 3a—*Pleocoma tularensis* Leach, male.

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF SOME CALIFORNIA CERAMBYCIDÆ

Neobellamira sequoiæ Hopping. This species, recently described from Sequoia National Park, has been captured near Carrville, Trinity Co., Calif., by Mr. Fred R. Platt. Although occurring over six hundred miles from the type locality, the Carrville specimen differs only in color from the typical form of the species.

Pogonocherus arizonicus Schffr. Through the kindness of Mr. Ralph Hopping I have recently examined the specimen on which he based his California record (1931, Pan-Pacific Ent., 7:105), for this species. The example proves to be *P. propinquus* Fall, and *arizonicus* should therefore be removed from our California lists.—E. Gorton Linsley.